社論選輯

倫敦外長會議失敗 貝文發表聲明全文

英新聞處稿

Failure Of London Conference : Mr. Bevin's Statement

Mr. Bevin, Foreign Secretary referred to night in the House of Commons to the failure of the Council of Foreign Ministers. He said, "The House will be aware that at Potsdam under the Potsdam agreement, there was established a Council of Foreign Ministers. Its specific propose was to draft the peace treaties. While it is true that in the making of the treaties questions of policy of a fundamental character must arise, its main purpose was to be a business like instrument for the drafting of peace treaties for submission to the peace conference.

英外相貝文，今晚出席下院，闡述外長會議之失敗，渠稱：外長會議係根據波茨坦協定而在該地建立，誠為下院諸君所知悉，其特殊用意，即為起草和約在制定條約期中，有關基本性質之政策問題勢必發生，同屬實情，然該會之主要用意則為供給起草和約及巡和會之一個實際機構。

The exact language is as follows ; 'As its immediate important task, the Council shall be authorised to draw up with a view to their submission to the United Nations, treaties of peace with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland and to propose settlements of territorial questions outstanding on the termination of the war in Europe. The council shall be utilised for the preparation of a peace settlement for Germany to be accepted by the government of Germany when a government adequate for that purpose is established.' Unfortunately ever since its existence the Council of Foreign Ministers has alternated between carrying out its original purpose and being used for entirely different purposes. This has created despondency in the world instead of the hope that the responsible ministers of the four great powers would be able to get to know each other, express their views freely to one another and thereby promote a spirit of friendship and understanding.

該談議會之正確使命之辭語為：「外長會議應係受委託担任對意大利，羅馬尼亞，保加利亞，匈牙利，芬蘭等國起草和約之工作，並建議解決歐洲戰爭結束後成為懸案之領土問題，以便呈遞聯合國。該會議應用以準備對德訂立而為德國政府（當該項政府建立之際）所接受之和平決定。」不幸自該會議成立後，其工作之實行即落在原意與調具於目的之間顯忽不定，此項趨勢已使世界各方對於四強負責外長獲取諒解，自由發表意見及增進友好精神諸事實以完全相左，感覺失望與沮喪。

This has not been the case. To the British government it has been a great disappointment.

英國政府對此亦感覺失望。

In our view negotiations for peace treaties for satellite countries took far too long and created agreat deal of misunderstanding. In our view the Italian treaty was delayed months longer than should have been the ease.

據本人意見對於輔心附庸國家之和約談判，所費時間過於冗長，且造成許多誤會，又據本人意見，對意和約簽訂時日較之應行完成者延遲數月之久。

However we at last got to work on the Austrian and German treaties.

然而吾人終至辦理對德奧兩國和約之時矣。

對奧和約
THE AUSTRIAN TREATY

In the view of the British government the Austrian peace treaty was separate and distinct and could have been settled quite easily when the satellite treaties were concluded had there been the will to settle Austria and the Balkans would now have been working hard on reconstruction and rehabilitation and all troops in the Danubian basin could have been withdrawn. The main difficulty in the case of the Austrian treaty as the House is well aware was the question of German assets. At Potsdam we were given to understand that the Soviet government would not claim reparations, but would be content with German assets.

據英國政府之意見，對奧和約情形係屬特殊，當各附庸國和約訂立之際，該約不能即易解決（即使有此解決志願）否則奧國當與巴爾幹諸國，今將努力從事善後建設工作，多瑙河流域駐軍均可撤退，奧國和約主要困難乃為德國財產問題，該為諸君所共悉，吾人在波茨坦獲悉蘇聯政府不提提出賠款要求祇需獲取德國財產即足。

But the interpretation that has been placed by the Soviet government on German assets has resulted in property of United Nations nationals being taken. Austrian property has been taken and extraterritoriality and exploitation of these resources has also been imposed.

但蘇聯政府對於德國財產解釋意義，其結果已使聯合國人民之財產強被佔取，奧國人民財產已被佔取，且亦施行治外法權及開發資源諸工作。

In fact it would have been better for Austria, far better, to have fixed a sum which she knew she would have to pay and then to have left her with the control of her own economy.

實際上倘奧國能定一需付款額自行管制經濟，則較為合算甚多。

What was intended to be a generous act has in effect been used to get a grip on the whole Austrian economy. To the extent that vagueness of wording of the agreement gives excuse for this we can say nothing. But when it is carried beyond that we have to get a definition. When in addition you include in the term "German assets" the whole question of what was absorbed by Hitler after the Anschluss it was in our view carrying it too far and was never intended.

吾人所欲成一慷慨之舉而事實上却反被用以為控制整個奧國經濟之工具，此項行動倘在藉口於協定辭句含混之範圍內，吾人當無話可說，但行動一經逾此範圍，則吾人當得一個釋義，此外如將希特勒於奧併奧國後所吸收之奧國財產悉行列入「德國財產」項目之內，按吾人意見則已為太過而非所願也。

This is a few words is what has held us up. However at Moscow the question was discussed. We failed to reach agreement. We set up a Commission in Vienna to work on it and a concrete settlement was submitted which was adopted by three of the governments. We offered to make a contribution to the solution of this problem in order to help to get a more definite and final proposal. However in spite of the breakdown of the present session of the conference the Austrian question has now been referred to deputies and I will not way a word which would embitter the situation. We can only hope that a concrete proposal for settlement will soon be forthcoming. If we get it we will get to work at once and try to clear up the Austrian situation.

此事簡言之，即將吾人談判停頓，然而該問題曾於莫斯科提出討論，不能成立協議，於是吾人乃於維也納成立一委員會辦理此事，且提出一個具體解決辦法，經三國政府採納，吾人主張助成此問題之解決，以謀獲取一確定最後之提案，討論奧國問題雖在此屆會議談判破裂，然今已於外長代表會議中提出，故本人不願妄發一語，免使情形更為艱苦，吾人祇可希望不久即有解決之具體提案俾吾人能獲得此一提案，將立即工作，以謀澄清奧國之局勢。

德國解決問題
A GERMAN SETTLEMENT

As regards a German settlement before I went to Moscow in March of this year the government worked out a set of political and economic principles.

關於解決對德問題，當本人於今年三月赴莫斯科以前，政府已制定若干政治經濟原則之方案。

At Moscow my attempt to make these principles clarify the whole problem of Germany made very little progress. We felt Germany might be unable to find capital and other equipment for rehabilitation. Then came the Marshall plan. We tried to turn this to the advantage of Europe as a whole but to our great grief instead of every country taking advantage of the plan the Soviet Union's pressure on their immediate neighbours had its effect.

本人曾在莫斯科設法利用此項原則，以謀澄清德國整個問題，但進展極微，吾人感及德國或不能覓取供善後工作之資本器材，於是匪獻爾計劃乃應運而來，吾人謀使該項計劃得於整個歐洲有利，但使吾人大感悲哀者乃各國不但不能利用該項計劃，而蘇聯對其隣邦所施壓力已發生效果。

A campaign was started by the Soviet Union against this attempt to help Europe as a whole. There came the formation of the Cominform and the resulting disruptive tendencies in Western Europe.

蘇聯發起一種運動，反對援助整個歐洲，於是乃有國際共產組織之成立，而形成西歐方面之分裂趨勢。

Speeches made by the Soviet Union representative at the United Nations Assembly seemed to the British government intended to create an atmosphere which would make settlement very difficult. Similar attacks were made at the Control Council in Berlin just before the conference opened. This did not augur well for the conference but we persisted and went on with the conference. I have experienced many conferences and hoped that with the steam being blown off we might get down to discussion. But this attitude continued to show itself throughout all discussion during the three weeks it lasted. It made it impossible for us to get to grips with any fundamental principles.

英政府認為蘇聯出席聯合國大會代表發表之演說，似欲造成一種空氣，使該問題之解決甚感困難。甫於外長會議開幕前，柏林管理局蘇聯某要人曾作同樣性質之攻訐，此乃預示會議不祥之兆，然吾人仍持之以恒進行會議，本人曾歷經多次會議，希望一俟緊張情緒稍稍緩和之時，即可進行討論，但此種態度於歷經三週之會議期內對各項討論始終未變，故吾人已不能聚圍基本原則而與之周旋矣。

法國遏止通過膨脹新法案 工商各業利潤徵收特別稅

Anti-Inflation Measures Presented to French National Assembly

Paris, Dec. 20. (Reuter) — Economic and financial measures to save the franc by fighting inflation were presented to the French National Assembly yesterday by the Finance Minister, M. Rene Mayer. One of these was an "exceptional tax" payable once only to be levied on all industrial, commercial and agricultural profits and individual salaries exceeding 75,000 francs per year.

路透社巴黎十二月二十日電：法財長梅耶爾昨日向國民議會提出挽救法郎，遏止通貨膨脹之經濟及財政法案，其中一項為「特別稅」，對於工，商，農，各業利潤及每年薪金超過七萬五千法郎之個人收入，均一次課以「特別稅」。

Other measures were a 10-year tax free loan bearing 3% interest and a third dealing with the 1948 budget.

其他措施為十年期限之自由公債，利息百分之三，第三項指施係為應付一九四八年之預算。

M. Mayer said that the object of the Government's financial and economic proposals was to fight inflation. He said that wages and prices, after certain adjustments in the price of coal following the recent wage increases, must be maintained at the new level until the harvest of 1948.

梅耶爾稱，政府所提之財政及經濟建議，其目的為向通貨膨脹作戰，梅氏謂在煤價調整後，工資現已增加，而工資及物價，必須保持該新水準，直至一九四八年之收穫期。

The Finance Minister described the Marshall plan as a "great work of aid" for the reconstruction of war-damaged Europe. External credits, he said, were necessary for reconstruction purposes, but they must not be used to bolster the current budget of the state. Modernisation and reconstruction must be continued, M. Mayer said, or France would never be in a position to produce a surplus with which to repay the credits hoped for.

梅氏謂馬歇爾之計劃為復興經戰爭破壞之歐洲之「偉大援助工作」。氏謂國外之信用貸款，對於再建工作，甚為需要，但不能用以維持當前之國家預算，又謂法國必須繼續革新與再建設，不然法將永不能生產剩餘之物資，以期償付共信用貸款。

M. Mayer also submitted to the Assembly a Bill establishing a commission to control the accounts of the nationalised industries.

梅氏又向議會提出一法案，設立委員會管制國營工業之帳目。

Declaring that the Government was not doing well on nationalisation, he said that reform was needed in the administration of some of the industries. The coal industry, for example, needed a reasting of the entire management.

梅氏聲稱政府對國營事業之工作並不完善，若干工業之管理，須加以改革，例如煤礦業之全部經營，即須重新改革。

M. Mayer, in an earlier interview, categorically denied rumours on the Paris stock exchange of an impending devaluation of the franc.

梅氏在早先談話時，即堅決否認巴黎交易所法郎即將貶值之謠傳。

The special tax on profits and salaries, it was stated, was intended to ensure also that the reconstruction next year would be financed without loans from the Bank of France. The rates of the tax levied on commercial and industrial profits ranged from 5,000 francs where the taxable profit does not exceed 15,000 francs, to 20,000 francs where the profit is between 35,000 and 45,000 francs. Five thousand francs will be levied on every 10,000 francs above 45,000 francs.

至於對利潤及薪金之課以特別稅，據云其目的在於保証用於明年之再建設工作方面，而不必由法國銀行貸款，工商業利潤之課稅，由五千法郎至兩萬法郎，前者適用於盈餘額在三萬五千至兩萬五千法郎者，盈餘額者四萬五千法郎以上者，每一萬法郎徵收五千法郎之稅。

滬市菲律賓僑民召開會議

菲律賓可駐在使領館全領事館

Shanghai Filipinos to Meet

Shanghai, Dec. 21. (Reuter) — Congressman Jose Nuco, member of Philippine Parliamentary Goodwill Mission to China and a leading member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Philippine House of Representatives, will preside over a meeting of local Filipinos here this morning. A number of reports dealing with urgent problems of Philippine residents here will be heard by the legislator who is expected to reveal that a Philippine consulate will be established in Shanghai.

路透社上海十二月二十一日電：菲律賓議會訪華團團員兼菲律賓衆議院外交委會高級委員柯奴氏，今晨將於此間主持召開本地菲律賓僑民之會議，該氏將聆取此間菲律賓僑民種種緊急問題之報告，可能宣示不久在上海將設立一菲律賓領事館。

大公報與滙業公會否認 上海兩外國所提指摘 歧視不實 Discrimination Charges Denied

Shanghai, Dec. 20. (Reuter) —The charges of discrimination against the for foreign-owned newspers made by the "Shanghai Evening Post" and "North China Daily News" over the allocation of newsprint by the Shanghai Newspaper Guild were denied by the General Manager of the independent "Ta Kung Pao" and Chairman of the Guild.

路透社上海十二月二十日電：大公報總經理及上海報業公會主席發表聲明，否認上海大美晚報與字林西報對上海報業公會，分配印報紙所提之指摘。

"There has been no discrimination against any paper by the Shanghai Newspaper Guild and any action taken by the Guild is merely an administrative action which has been decided upon by a higher policy-making organisation,"

「上海報業公會對任何報紙，絕無歧視情事，公會一切舉措，純為行政措施，且經過為一較高決策機關決定。」

The Chinese-English Intelligence

發行人宗友 社址：天津第一區陝西路二十八號三十五號 營業部電話：二〇〇四五號 中華郵政登記認為第一新聞紙類

CNC$ 2,000 | Monday December 22, 1947 | 華北漢英報 | 內政部登記証：京警津字第十號 | No. 790

瀋陽外圍據點現在激戰中 豫北方面開封鄭州已告穩定

Communists Resume Mukden Offensive

Shanghai, Dec. 21. (Reuter) —In addition to 12-hour curfew strict martial law was clamped down in Mukden yesterday as the Communist forces, after a temporary check, resumed their large-scale offensive in the form of a converging movement on the city, after receiving reinforcements.

路透社上海十二月二十一日電：昨日瀋陽又重加上十二小時之戒嚴夜間戒嚴令，因共匪一度被阻後，又獲得援軍，因而再發動聚集行動之大規模攻勢。

According to independent Chinese reports last evening, the military authorities in Mukden have promulgated a list of 12 Don'ts with the threat of summary execution by shooting for the infringement of any one of them.

據昨晚華方中立之報告稱，瀋陽軍事當局已發出佈告，列舉十二條禁止之事，任何人若有違犯者，有立被槍決之危險。

At the same time they announced that until further notice the power supply would be continued only to military establishments, news papers, radio stations, rice mills and public utilities.

同時宣佈在將來另行通知以前，所有電力僅供給軍事機構，報館，電台，碾米廠，及公用之事業。

During the previous 24 hours Communist columns were said to have approached within less than 20 miles of Mukden where the thunder of artillery is now clearly audible,

在以前二十四小時內，共匪部隊據報已迫近距瀋陽不足二十公里之地點，隆隆之砲聲，現已清晰可聞。

From the north-west a mixed division of Chinese and Mongolian Communist cavalry captured by storm the Nationalist mountain stronghold of Shihfuze, on the south bank of Liao River, 20 miles from Mukden, and immediately continued the advance.

西北方面，有中蒙混合共匪一師騎兵，如暴風雨之來臨，已將遼河南岸，距瀋陽二十公里，國軍山岳堡點之石獅子佔領，並立即繼續向前推進。

Meanwhile, a sizeable Red force reached the environs of Shaho, 18 miles south of Mukden, on the Mukden-Dairen railway, where bitter fighting is raging at present in freezing weather.

同時，另一部份可觀之共匪，已抵達沙河（沿瀋陽通大連之鐵路線，在瀋陽南部十八公里）之周圍，正在嚴寒之氣候中作艱苦之鬥爭。

The Central News Agency yesterday, while admitting the loss of Shihfuze and two other strong-points further south, Hinglungtai and Mengchiatai, claimed that the Government forces had launched a powerful counter-attack and that the recepture of the two last unmed places was immminent.

中央新聞社昨日在承認石佛子及更南部兩個點興隆台及孟家台之失陷時，聲稱國軍已開始強有力之反攻，即將克復上述最後之兩地點。

One Chinese newspaper report said that a large coal-mine at Yintai, only some 10 miles south east of Mukden with a yield of more than 1,000 tons of coal daily, was occupied and destroyed by a Red flying column on Friday night.

某華方報紙謂昨瀋陽東南部僅十餘公里之大煤礦地盤台，該地煤礦每日產煤千餘噸），於本星期五晚間，被共匪遊擊隊佔領破壞。

Extremely fierce fighting is also reported to be in progress in the Changwu sector, about 80 miles north-west of Mukden, where some 20,000 Chinese and Mongolian Communist troops are being held at bay by the Nationalist forces rushed from Changchun.

瀋陽西北約八十公里之彰武方面，亦在激戰中，該地有兩萬餘之中蒙共匪，正受由長春馳到之國軍之抗拒中。

In North Honan the Government forces yesterday continued mopping up of isolated Communist units following the failure of General Chen Yi's offensive against the important railway cities of Kaifeng and Chengchow.

豫北方面，自共匪陳毅對開封及鄭州兩重要鐵路據點，發動攻勢失敗後，國軍昨日繼續掃蕩被圍之各共匪單位。

The Nationalists claim that during the preceding 24 hours they recaptured four strategic points along the southern section of the Peiping-Hankow railway.

國軍方面稱在前二十四小時內，已克復沿平漢線南段之四戰略據點。

法軍將進攻越南南部 French Offensive imminent?

Saigon, Dec. 20. (Reuter)—French forces in Indo-China have concentrated about 20,000 troops in a plain bordering the Cochin-China province of Thaudaumot, generally well-informed Vietnam sources said. They considered the concentration of troops in this area, centre of Vietnam resistance in the south, indicated an imminent French offensive.

路透社西貢十二月二十日電：南部息壓通之越南政府方面消息，越南法軍在交趾支那Thaudaumot省邊界之平原地集結約兩萬名，彼等認為法軍在此地區之集合，表示法國將立即開始進攻，因該地為越南南部之抵抗中心。

French military authorities declined to comment on the report.

法軍事當局對此報告，並未作批評。

The Chinese Consul-General at Saigon said that the French had ordered Chinese nationals to evacuate Thaudaumot.

駐於西貢之中國總領事稱，法人已命中國居民自Thaudaumot撤退。

General Nyuyen Van Xuan, Prime Minister of Cochin-China, left Saigon by air for Hongkong, where he is to meet Bao Dai, the ex-Emperor of Annam, who has postponed his departure for London until Wednesday.

交趾支那總理Xuan將軍已乘機由西貢飛往香港，彼將於香港會晤前安南國王保大，保大已延期自下星期三離港赴倫敦。

上海兩外報抗議減少印報紙配額 Protest Against Newsprint Qaota

（續自昨日第四版第四欄）

"Thus, apparently according to the Shanghai Newspaper Guild there exist two laws in China, one for Chinese-owned newspapers and another for foreign-owned. There should be no doubt about it that this is indeed one of the most flagrant examples of discrimination that it is possible to conceive and completely belies the claim of a contemporary Chinese-owned—that there is no anti-foreign discrimination."

因此，根據上海報業工會，中國顯然存在有兩種法律，一種適用於華人主辦之報紙，一種適用於外人主辦之報紙，毫無疑問，此事為人類所能想像之極端歧視中，極端顯明之例子，且完全駁斥各人中國同業一向所稱道之中國並無反外人或歧視法律之言為非事實矣。

Mr. Randall Gould, Editor of the 'Shanghai Evening Post' stated: "This merely proves that not all piracy is conducted on high seas. Neither the Post' nor our British colleague the 'North China Daily News' had done any thing to justify the action. The guild is overdue for a thorough official investigation and clean-up. Its actions have for some time been questionable in a number of respects. The 'Post' went along tentatively for the sake of harmony and co-operation in obviously difficult times. For this our reward has been a sudden effort to put us and our British friends out of business altogether.

上海晚報編者蘭道爾古爾特先生稱：此事僅證明海盜行劫，並非全然於海上。「晚報」與吾人英國同業「字林西報」並無任何不法行動，足以招致此種壓迫舉措。報業公會對此事已不適於行使徹底之官方調查與澄清新約之用，該公會行動過去若干時期，從若干點而論均不無可疑之點，「晚報」為獲得和諧與合作曾於顯見之困難時期，採取前進，魅力維持，而吾人辛勞有得之報酬，即為上海報業公會突然以消其不意之行動，努力企圖使吾人及吾人之英國同業完全倒閉。

"It is all very reminiscent of the technique and tactics of the Japanese who used to throw bombs through our front door and shoot our personnel in the back."

「此事很適吾人回憶日人於戰爭時期用以投擲炸彈於吾人之報館門內，並自背後槍殺吾人之技術與策略。」

Mr. Gould added that he looked confidently to the Government for remedy.

古爾特氏繼稱：渠以極大信心，冀望中國政府把此事改正。

(THE END 完)

馬里欽夫被任 蘇部長會議副主席 M.Ly.h.v Named Deputy Chairman Of Council Of Ministers

London, Dec 20. (Reuter)—M. Vyacheslav Malyshev has been appointed Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S S.R, the Moscow radio said. He is also Minister of Transport and Machine-building Industry.

路透社倫敦十二月二十日電：莫斯科電台報告稱馬里欽夫已被任為蘇聯部長會議副主席，第同時又為運輸及機器製造工業部長。

The Soviet Council of Ministers (Cabinet) consists of some 70 to 80 members, including some 12 Deputy Chairmen. Generalissimo Stalin is Chairman of the Council. The other Deputy Chairman include the Foreign Minister, M. Vyacheslav Molotov.

蘇聯之部長會議（與內閣同）有部員七十至八十人，包括十二名代表主席，斯大林為該會議主席，另一副主席，則為外長莫洛托夫。

我國堅持在對日和會中應用否決權 Great Power Veto

Shanghai, Dec. 21. (Reuter) —China has no intention to give up her fight for the Great Power veto at the Japanese Peace Conference.

路透社上海十二月二十一日電：我國在對日和會中，無意放棄對列強否決權之奮鬥。

This was the gist of a statement attributed by the Chinese newspapers here yesterday to the Foreign Office spokesman in Nanking in commenting on the resolutiou passed by the Resident Committee of the Peoples Political Council, pledging full support to the Chinese Government in its stand on the matter.

此係昨日此間華方報紙轉應南京外交部發言人批評本人民政委駐委會所通過之請求，對此事件，全力支持中國政府立場之決議，而發表言論之主要點。

The spokesman said that China was at present awaiting the United States and Soviet replies to her compromise proposal (a preliminary meeting of all the 11-member nations of the Far Eastern Commission with veto right for the Big Four), and that the British rejection of the Chinese recommendation was still being studied.

該發言人謂，我國現在等待美蘇兩國對我折衷建議之回答（該建議係遠東委會十一會員國先召開初步會議，其中四強得有否決權），而英國對我建議之反對，仍在研討中。

M. Leon Jouhaux, veteran French Trade Unionist; M. M. Bothereau; M. Pouzanquet (epitor of the C.G.T. weekly paper "Le Peuple"); M. George Delamarre and M. Pierre Keumeyer (Treasurer of the CGT.)

法國老工會份子里昂朱荷克士；巴德魯氏；鮑桑克氏（總工會週刊「人民」編者）喬治德拉瑪爾及比爾，紐梅耶（總工會司庫）。

蔣夫人在滬向新兵致詞 將共匪比作家庭中玩皮孩子 Mme. Chiang's Parable of Communists

Shanghai, Dec. 20. (Reuter) — Civilians and enlisted men should pool their energies to liberate the people in the Communist areas, declared Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, who is making a brief sojourn in the city, in an address before new recruits here yesterday. The first lady of China said that during the present period the rank and file in the army should not think of themselves of their own welfare but should offer their wholehearted service to the nation.

路透社上海十二月二十日電：蔣夫人昨日向此間新徵入伍士兵致詞宣稱國民與新入伍者應竭力使匪之人民，伊刻在滬作短期勾留，伊稱，於目前時期內，全體官兵不應思及汝等自身與自身之福利而應竭誠為國服務。

She compared the Communists to naughty children in a family and said that they should be punished. Her activities during her stay here included a visit to wounded soldiers to whom she brought comforts in the form of pork and candies.

伊將共匪比作家庭中玩皮小孩稱，彼等應受到懲罰，伊在滬逗留時期內之活動包括訪傷兵，伊帶給傷兵豬肉與糖果等慰勞品。

蘇聯如何刼奪我政府
How The Russians Stole My Government

（續）

By Ferenc Nagy Ex-Premier of Hungary 著

Translated by Sam. Chou 譯自星期六晚報

Tens of thousands of Hungarians were seized and shipped off to Russia to labor or imprisonment. The Russians said these were political prisoners — Nazi sympathizers. Some of them undoubtedly were, but many were simply grabbed at random from the streets.

千百的匈牙利人民被運到俄國去作苦工或下在獄裡，蘇聯稱他們爲政治犯，……納粹的同情者。放然有些毫無疑問是實的，但有些就是在大街上胡亂捕去的。

The names and addresses of the relatives of these deportees and of war prisoners held by the Russians were supplied to the Hungarian Communists. A Communist would then approach such a relative and say, in effect; "Your son is in Russian hands. If you want to give him a chance to get back to Hungary alive, you will do the tasks which we assign, and prove your trustworthiness to the Communist Party."

這些被蘇聯捕去流犯以及戰犯們親友的姓名和地址都告訴了匈牙利共產黨員，共產黨員便到這每個親友那裡告訴他說實的：「你的兒子是在蘇聯手裡，假如你想讓他回到匈牙利來住，你必須作我們派給你的工作，以表證你對共產黨的忠心可靠。」

「Thus the Communists were able to turn great numbers of decent people to the work of spies, informers and perjurers. So far, few of the deportees or prisoners of war have come back, and we have no idea how many of them are dead.

如此，共產主義者便可使許多人民去作間諜，情報員或爲証者，從來，很少有那些流犯或戰犯而能夠來的，我們不知道他們死了多少。

The Communists also capitalized on the emotions of guilt and fear. Those who had trafficed with the Germans, and especially the rank and file of the Hungarian Nazi Party, were allowed to find safety in the Communist Party, with the threat of punishment to insure their loyalty. The switch was not difficult for the ex-Nazis. Their training in staged demonstrations, in the strong-arm work of breaking up opposition meetings, in political blackmail and the use of hostages, could be used without change.

共產主義同時利用犯罪和恐懼的心情去工作；凡以往和德國有過往來的或者尤其是匈牙利納粹一般黨員，就被勒他們只要他們保證忠心，都可在共產主義之下，得到安全；自納粹黨員變轉過來並不算難，他們過去所受的訓練，無論是遊行演講，或破壞對方議會的堅苦工作或政治上的欺詐以及以人担保等都可原委的由共意變轉發利用起來。

Note well that these methods were generally soft-pedaled in 1945. The Communist Party was on its good behavior, looking forward to the elections in the fall.

更須清楚的是這一些辦法在一九四五年還緩和多了。因爲共黨竭力實好，準備着秋季的競選。

Most Hungarians were too busy to think of much besides surviving, fighting off famine and rebuilding roofs over their heads. In May I had been made Minister of Reconstruction, and we began the heavy task of restoring roads, communications, rails, bridges and factories. The government had now moved to Budapest.

多數的匈牙利人都是在除去建設復原之外，整日忙碌在許多其他的事情上，掙扎着在飢餓線上以及修理頭頂上無頂的房屋，五月間我作了建設部長，我們即開始了修路，恢復交通，重整鐵路，補裝橋梁，並復原工廠等等的繁重工作，當時政府便選移佈達佩斯去了。

In this rebuilding the Comsunists were then active, hard-working and energetic. I was especially impressed by one of the Big Seven, Ernest Gero, who became Minister of Transportation and Communications. He is a quiet, competent man, who does not spare himself or other. It was not then so apparent that he was fattening Hungary as a milk cow for Russia.

在還次復原期中共黨是非常活動，努力工作並顯示能力，尤其使我感動的是七大巨頭之一，基羅，他作了運輸和交通部長，他是一個恬靜而靜仔的人，他自己或使別人一點亦不偷閒，那時並不明白他是在壓肥了匈牙利好作一隻爲俄國產乳的母牛。

In the summer of 1945 there was a political lull. We afterward came to recognize this as familiar Communist tactic. The object is to create the frame of mind in which you say: "At last the Russians are satisfied, Now we can work together." The fact that everyone is so desperately eager to believe this, increases the false hopes. It is like Hitler's "I have no further territorial demands."

一九四五年的夏季政治上有一度的沉寂，後來我們才明白這是共黨的一貫妙計，目的是給人一種理想，好讓你說「到底俄國人滿意了，現在我們可以共同工作了。」但事實是那麼令人失望徒增一些錯誤的希望而已，正像希特勒的「我已無貪圖領土的欲望了」一樣。

In 1945 three pacts were signed affecting Hungary's destiny.

一九四五年簽了了三件條約，都影響了匈牙利的最後命運。

The first was the Hungarian Armistice. It set Hungarian reparations at $300,000,000, of which two thirds was to go to Russia, the remainder to Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. It set up an Allied Control Commission to represent Russia, the United States and Britain in Hungary, and added a few little words :" the Allied Control Commission will be under the direction of the Allied (Soviet) High Command."

第一件就是匈牙利停戰協定，訂定匈牙利賠款三億元，此款三分之二都到了俄國手裡，其餘的歸南斯拉夫及捷克斯拉夫，兩國。在匈牙利由蘇美英成立了一個聯合共管委員會，並外附幾個小字：「盟國共管委員會應聽從盟國（蘇聯）高級指揮官命令。」

The second was the agreement signed at Yalta by Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill. It guaranteed to nations such as Hungary the right to "create democratic institutions of their own choice."

第二個協定就是由史丹林，羅斯福及邱吉爾簽字的雅爾達條約，這條約曾保證一些國家如同匈牙利有權「自由選擇組成民主政體。」

The third was the Potsdam Agreement. This also contained a few little words, giving Russia the right to German assets and enterprises in Hungary. I do not think the American and British Representatives, with their ideas of fair dealing, realized what the Russians could do with these little words. They became the chief lever in taking over the economy of Hungary.

第三個是波茨坦條約，這個條約亦附有幾個小字，把德國在匈牙利的資產及企業權給俄國，我不相信美國及英國的代表們以他們那種公平交易的思想，發覺到底俄國要運幾個小字作什麼用，他們竟成了接收匈牙利經濟的主要槓桿。

（To Be Continued 未完）

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本報訂閱電話歡迎
電話：二局〇〇四五

青年課室
YOUNGMAN'S CLASS-ROOM

VERB FOLLOWED BY ADJECTIVE（動詞後之形容詞）

（由「動詞隨以形容詞」而構成之成語，非常有用，務請熟讀並記住勿忘。）

PLAY FALSE:—（欺騙）

He PLAYED me FALSE (acted deceitfully towards me). 他欺騙我（向我行欺詐）

PUT RIGHT or SET RIGAT or PUT TO RIGHT.—（整理）

The teacher soon PUT the class RIGHT (put it into good order). 教員不久即將課堂整理好（使有好秩序）

RIDE ROUGH-SHOD:—（橫自作爲）

He tried to RIDE ROUCH-SHOD over all of us (force his own way upon us, whatever annoyance it might give us). 他試對我等全體一意孤行（以其自己意志橫加我等，不顧有何煩擾加於我等）

RUN SHORT:—（缺乏）

(a) The money RAN SHORT (because too little for the purpose required) 錢不够（不足爲某目的之需要）

(b) We RAN SHORT of money (spent all we had while we still needed it) 我們缺少錢（用完我等所有之錢，然我等尚需錢用）

SET FREE:—（釋放）

He SET every slave FREE (set at liberty or released every slave) 他將各奴隸釋放（使得自由或釋放之）

SOW BROADCAST:—（撒，播）

They SOWED section BROADCAST (scattered it widely and profusely) over the country. 他們播散風（播之廣而多）及於全國

STEER CLEAR:—（避遠）

I hope you will STEER CLEAR of (steer the boat clear, keep out of the way of) usurers. 我希望你將避開（駛船使避場，避開之）放重利者

STOP SHORT:—（突然中止）

He STOPPED SHORT in the middle of his speech (stopped suddenly, when he was expected to go on) 他突然中止其說辭（突然中止，當時人人以爲他將繼續下去）

STRIKE DUMB:—（啞然）

We are struck dumb by this news. 我們聞此消息而啞然

TAKE ILL:—（罹病）

My father TOOK ILL (or was taken ill, was attacked with an illness) yesterday. 我父昨日罹病（或已得病，爲疾病所侵）

TALK BIG:—（大言）

He TALKS BIG (boast, exaggerates) about himself, 他誇耀（誇，言過其實）他自己

THINK FIT:—（以爲適當）

He THINKS FIT (thinks it fit) to blame me for nothing. (this implies that he not only thinks fit to do something wrong, but that he actually does it). 他以無故責我爲適當（以之爲適當）（此含有他不僅以爲作此錯誤爲當，他且實行之。）

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葫芦油 芝麻油 大花生 棉籽 豆油 建國皂
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杜魯門致國會咨文
促請緊急援歐，平抑物價
TRUMAN MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

美國新聞處稿

（續）

In summary, the immediate anti-inflation program that I recommend calls for the following legislative action:

總結以請，我所建議的反通貨膨脹計劃，衡要下開各項立法行動：

1) To restore consumer credit controls and to restrain the creation of inflationary bank credit.

（一）恢復消費信用統制，阻止膨脹性的銀行信用發生。

2) To authorize the regulation of speculative trading on the commodity exchanges.

（二）規定各種物品交易所投機性買賣的條例。

3) To extend and strengthen export controls.

（三）延長並且加强輸出統制。

4) To extend authority to allocate transportation facilities and equipment.

（四）延長分配運輸工具的權力

5) To authorize measures will induce the marketing of livestock and poultry at weights and grades that represent the most efficient utilization of grain.

（五）規定方法使牲口及家禽的買賣以重量和等級爲準，此點代表對穀類最有效的利用。

6) To enable the Department of Agriculture to expand its program of encouraging conservation practices in this country, and to authorize measures designed to increase the production of foods in foreign countries.

（六）促使農業部擴大本國獎勵節約耕種的計劃，並規定方法，以便增加外國的食糧生產。

7) To authorize allocation and inventory control of scarce commodities which basically affect the cost of living or industrial production.

（七）規定稀少物品的分配與盤存管理，這些稀少物品基本上影響生產費用或生活費。

8) To extend and strengthen rent control.

（八）延長並且加强房租的統制

9) To authorize consumer rationing on products in short supply which basically affect the cost of living.

（九）凡不敷供應而且影響生活費用的物品。應規定消費者配給辦法。

10) To authorize price ceilings on products in short supply which basically accet the cost of living or industrial production, and to authorize such wage ceilings as are essential to maintain the necessary price ceilings.

（十）對不敷供應而且影響生活費用及工業生產的物品，應施限價措施，爲維持限制物價。同時應對工資規定限度。

If we neglect our economic ills at home, if we fail to halt the march of inflation, (our economy), as we know it, might not recover. And if we turn our backs on nations still struggling to recover from the agony of war, not yet able to stand on their own feet, we may lose for all time the chance to obtain a world where free peoples can live in enduring peace.

假使我們忽視了國內的經濟缺陷，假使我們不能阻止通貨膨脹的進行，那麼我們的經濟由於不會復元，對於所有依然努力於恢復戰後秩序而尚未能安定穩固的國家，假使我們置之不理，我們也許會永遠失去機會，從事創造一個自由人民共享昇平的世界。

The freedom that we cherish in our own economy and the freedom that we enjoy in the world today are both at stakes.

我們經濟中所包含的自由，以及我們今天以世界中所享受的自由，都在危險之中。

I have recommended interim aid for certain Western European countries and a program to curb inflation in the United States. I regard the measures which I have presented to you as vital and essential to the welfare of the nation.

我已建議給予若干西歐國家以臨時的援助，並且擬定阻止美國通貨膨脹的計劃，我認爲這些步驟，對於本國的福利是必要的。

When the American people have faced decisions of such magnitude in the past, they have taken the right course. I am confident that the Congress, guided by the will of the people, will take the right course on this occasion.

美國人民在以往已經應付了重大的決定，而走上了適合的途徑，本人深信議會在民意監督之下，對於這一次的決定，也會選擇適合的途徑。

（THE END 完）

中國的大選在美國
Chinese Elections In The US

Eedward Rohrbough

(Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review)

愛德華・羅爾堡著（H）譯自「密勒氏評論報」十二月六日

New York, Nov. 22. — If it illustrates anything, the ease of the absentee-elections the Chinese Government had proposed to hold in the US illustrates the deplorable, but undeniable apathy of the American press and the average American citizen to anything Asiatic. Although the elections had been announced and publicized in the Chinese-language press in various cities, and although several candidates had embarked openly on extensive publicity campaigns, the American press took no notice of the impending elections until this correspondent reported them in PM, October 12.

（紐約十一月二十二日電）中國政府命令在美國舉行的海外華僑國代選舉，如果它可以說明什麼問題的話，那只能說明美國報紙和美國一般公民對於任何帶洲方面的事情，都採取一種可能即却不可否認的冷淡和不關心而已，中國的國代選舉，雖然在各城市的中國報紙，都曾宣佈過，雖然有好些候選人已經公開進行競選運動了，但美國的報紙在本篇記者報導以前，對於這個就要舉行的選舉，都不曾予以注意。

The elections were originally scheduled for Dec. 21, 22, and 23, and in them Chinese citizens or people of "dual nationality" would have elected six representatives to the National Assembly at Nanking and one member of the Legislative Yuan. A State Department spokesman offered the opinion that the elections were probably in technical violation of U.S. sovereignty, but he didn't expect any official action to be taken by the U.S. Government about them.

這一次的國代選舉，原定在十二月二十一日，二十二及二十三，三天舉行，在這個選舉裏，中國的公民或有兩重國籍的人，要選六個國大代表和一個立法委員，有一個國務院的發言人，曾表示說，這種選舉，在技術上，有點侵犯美國的主權，雖然如此，可是他並不希望美國政府，對這件事，採取什麼官方的行動。

"There's nothing very dangerous to the USA about the Chinese holding elections," he said, "so no one has paid much attention to them."

他說：「中國人在美國進行選舉，對沒有什麼了不起的危險，所以沒有一個對它特別注意。」

But if Poland or the USSR were to attempt to hold similar elections here, the spokesman thought official attention would be considerable.

可是如果波蘭或是蘇聯企圖在美國舉行同樣的選舉，發言人就覺得美國官方對這事的注意可就要非同小可了。

He could remember only two other governments, aside from Nanking which had ever attempted to hold such elections in America—the governments of Hitler and Mussolini.

據他說，他所能記得的，除南京政府而外，祇有美國舉行選舉這樣選舉的，只有過兩個國家的政府，那就是希托勒政府和墨索里尼政府。

With further details, the above in the substance of the story carried by PM on October 12, yet the news made not even a ripple in the general flow of editorials denouncing Mr. Vishinsky, war-profiteers, the methods of Congressional Investigating Committees, and the nationalization of Britain's industry. Nor were there either pro or con letters to editors. People here were just not interested enough in these elections to pay much attention to them.

上面證的這個消息和它的詳細情形，便是十月十二號美國下午報導的內容，可是這個消息在一般痛罵維辛斯基，戰爭暴利者，國會調查委員會（恐指反美人利益調查委員會而言……譯者）和英國的工業國有化的一般輿論潮流裏，沒有引起一點微波，該報的編輯，亦沒有接到贊成或反對的信，這裡的人民，對這些選舉，乾脆說是不感興趣。

（To Be Continued 未完）

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（H）譯

Eleanor Sadowsky and Ruth Butler of New York noticed that art lovers grew tired of looking at the same painting on the wall for years. Gontrariwise, they reasoned that there were thousands who could not afford even a single canvas.

This gave the ladies an idea. Why not start a circulating art library? So the two sisters, who use their married names, set up the New York Circulating Library of Paintings. For a rental based on the value of the picture, you can enjoy a new canvas each month and the cost is as low as $3.

Applications are investigated within 48 hours, and the unusual library, which numbers 1,400 items, is now renting paintings to people outside of New York, too.

（四）活動油畫圖書館

紐約的伊里萊，沙多弗斯基和路德，佈特勒發現愛好的藝術品的人們，對於那些年年老是掛在牆上的同一張繪畫，已經看試了，同時他們又估量着，相反地又會有成千的人們會連一張油畫都沒有得看。

這種情形，使這兩位女太想起了一個主意，爲什麼不辦一個流動的藝術圖書館呢？姐妹倆這末一想，於是便開始開辦時的名字，成立了紐約繪畫流動圖書館，從這個圖書館，人們只要按照畫佈出點租金，便可以每月有新的油畫供給賞玩，所費租金極爲低廉，不過三元或兩已！

請求租畫的事，都在四十八小時之內辦妥，這一個奇特的繪畫圖書館，共有一千四百張畫，現在不但租畫給紐約城裡的人，而且也給城外的人。

（THE END 完）

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